

# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1903.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent. On Trains, Three Cents. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.

## BRITISH TAX ON FOOD WOULD NOT HURT UNITED STATES.

Grain Men and Packers Discuss Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's Tariff Idea.

### ENGLAND'S TRADE IS LIMITED.

Wheat Is Cheaper There Now Than in America—Outgrowth of Effort to Preserve Integrity of the Empire.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, May 28.—Chicago grain men and packers are naturally interested in Joseph Chamberlain's proposal to tax food imported into England. Said J. Ogden Armour tonight:

"If the English people want high beef they can get it by taxing beef tallow, but to me it seems a bad thing to do."

"To American packers it will be not nearly so serious a matter as for England. America can get along all right without England's beef trade. Compared to the world's beef trade, that of England is very small."

"They need our products more than we need their trade. They do not grow anything over there, and are practically dependent on other countries for their food supplies. It is a very serious matter to food with a nation's food supply, and no good can come of it."

A. O. Valentine, who represents the Armour interests, said: "It seems a strange thing for a free-trade country to do. When a nation needs money it would seem much better and far more popular to tax the luxuries of the people, and not the necessities. Such things as wine, tobacco, silks and other things used by those who can afford to pay high prices, would be better taxed than the bread and meat that goes to feed the mass of people."

"I doubt if a grain tax would affect the grain interests of this country to any extent. Our own consumption is gaining, so that now it almost equals our production. We have barely enough of the old wheat crop on hand to take care of our own mills. The price of wheat in England now is from 3 cents to 4 cents lower than here."



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

### LEADING PRINCIPLES OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHEME.

1. Reciprocity within British Empire.
2. Tax on foodstuffs imported into Great Britain.
3. No duty on raw materials.
4. Retaliation by Great Britain on any country raising tariff wall against a colony.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in recent speeches, has suggested that the integrity of the Empire demands closer business relations between the mother country and the colonies.

This condition he proposed to bring about by a system of preferential tariffs, giving the colonies advantages over other countries. It was particularly proposed that England place a tax on food products coming from foreign countries, as the bulk of that trade now does, in order to give the colonies the advantage of the English market for their surplus grain and meat.

## CHANGE IN PRESBYTERIAN CREED UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

Denial of Inference of Infant Fatalism Is Termed in Declaratory Statement to Be Only a Broadening of Church's Scriptural Interpretation and Not a Change of Base—Report on Doctrine of Divorce and Remarriage Accepted.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 28.—The Presbyterian Church of the United States, in general assembly today finally disposed of the question of revision of the creed that has been before the last three general assemblies and which has agitated Presbyterian circles for the last fifteen years.

The assembly today by a unanimous vote adopted the revision of the confession of faith as prepared by the committee appointed by the general assembly in 1891. Besides clearing the calendar of this important question the assembly disposed of the "Tennessee overture" in regard to "separate Presbyteries in the same territory," which was commonly known as the "colored question" of the Presbyterian Church, and the report of the Special Committee on Divorce and Remarriage.

The fact that creed revision, to come up at this morning's session, attracted the largest crowd that has attended any meeting since the opening. After disposing of some business of minor importance, Moderator Cook announced that the report of the Revision Committee, presented by N. J. chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, would submit the report of the Committee on Revision.

Before reading the report Doctor Van Dyke stated that two protests, one from the Presbyteries of the Revision Committee, and the other from the St. Cloud Presbytery, tending to obstruct action on the revision question had been before the committee, and it was recommended that the assembly vote to throw them out. The assembly so ordered.

Doctor Van Dyke then proceeded with the report of the Revision Committee. He read the detailed vote on each one of the eleven overtures, which showed that no one overture had received more than ten negative votes.

A declaratory statement which precedes the changes in the confession of faith was read before the assembly, followed by the DISAVOWAL OF INFERENCE.

"While the ordination vow of ministers, ruling elders and deacons, as set forth in the form of government, requires the reception and adoption of the Confession of Faith only as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures, nevertheless, seeing that the desire has been formally expressed for a disavowal by the church of certain inferences drawn from the statements in the Confession of Faith, and also for a declaration of certain aspects of revealed truth which appear at the present time to call for more explicit statements, therefore the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America does authoritatively declare as follows:

Then follows the text of the report. By the adoption of the election overtures, important additions, amplifications and amendments are made to the articles of the Confession of Faith.

Of these, one of the most vital is the election into the church doctrine of the belief that all who die in infancy are saved, which is embodied in the declaratory statement regarding chapter III of the Confession of Faith and chapter X, section 2:

"That concerning those who are saved in Christ, the doctrine of God's eternal decree is held in harmony with the doctrine of his love to all mankind, his gift of his son to be the propitiation for the sins of the whole world and his readiness to bestow his saving grace on all who seek it; that concerning those who perish, the doctrine of God's eternal decree is held in harmony with the doctrine that God desires not the death of any sinner, but has provided in Christ a salvation sufficient for all, adapted to all, and freely offered in the gospel to all; that men are fully responsible for their treatment of God's gracious offer; that his decree hinders no man from accepting that offer and that no man is condemned except on the ground of his sin."

Also that it is not to be regarded as teaching that any who die in infancy are lost."

### THREE WINEROOMS RAIDED.

Police Take Twenty-Six From Downtown Resorts.

Sergeant Driscoll and Special Officers Danaher, Mahon, Sullivan and McKenna last night raided the Tannhauser, at No. 111 North Sixth street, the Coney Corner, at No. 114 South Sixth street, and the Home Station, at No. 622 Market street.

From the Tannhauser twelve women were taken to the Court House. From the Coney Corner and four from the Home Station.

All were released on bond this morning at 1 o'clock, and will appear in the First District Police Court, charged with frequenting winerooms.

### MRS. NIELSEN MAY RECOVER.

Rebecca Hospital Physicians Say Wolf's Victim Is Improving.

Surgeons at the Rebecca Hospital last night informed the police that Mrs. Louis P. Nielsen, No. 619 Chouteau avenue, who was shot Wednesday afternoon by Paul E. Wolf, has improved and bids fair to recover. Wolf died Wednesday night from the wound he inflicted in his own head after shooting Mrs. Nielsen.

Mrs. Nielsen regained consciousness late Wednesday night, but the hospital physicians would not permit her to talk. The coroner will hold an inquest to-day. Wolf's body has been removed to his home at No. 224 Michigan avenue.

## SOLDIERS REPULSE NIGHT ATTACK ON JAIL AT JACKSON.

Supposed Attempt of Mountaineers to Rescue Jett and White Is Unsuccessful.

### MANY SHOTS ARE EXCHANGED.

Militiamen Startled by a Big Searchlight Which Is Trained on the Prison.

### FUSILLADE LASTS ALL NIGHT.

Gatling and Hotchkiss Guns Now Used by the Troopers to Guard the Leaders of the Kentucky Feud.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jackson, Ky., May 28.—There was a battle last night between members of the militia stationed here and a party of mountaineers who came down with the evident purpose of rescuing Curtis Jett and Tom White, who are held in jail here on the charge of murder for the killing of J. B. Marcum.

In the conflict, which was quite spirited for a time, about 100 shots were fired. After the mountaineers had been repulsed there was a fusillade which continued nearly all night, causing the greatest excitement in town.

A large searchlight was placed on a hill so that every man at the gun and every movement could be plainly seen. It caused some consternation among the soldiers when it was turned on, but after several shots had been exchanged and no one was hurt they gained reassurance.

LARGER GUARD. To-night a larger guard was placed about the jail, and Hotchkiss and Gatling guns are in position, with the men in charge under orders to fire upon any menacing body refusing to halt.

The Hargis side is making every effort to prevent justice from being done and seems to make no secret of it. Every one is terrified.

No more troops will be sent unless actual war breaks out, as the jail is amply guarded. However, Colonel Williams, commanding the militia, went to Lexington to-day to report the situation by telephone to Governor Beckham, there being a leak in every avenue of communication from Jackson.

FEAR CONFESSIONS.

It is pretty well established that the desire of the men who sought to attack the jail last night was to rescue Jett and White and carry them into the mountains, not so much for their own safety as from fear that they will tell all they know when they come up for trial.

Elsor Little, by accepting the post, has incurred the enmity of the Hargis faction. To-day the prisoners filed affidavits seeking his removal on the ground of relationship with the Cockfield. The court gave the Commonwealth time to prepare a counter affidavit. No more indictments were returned to-day.

The effort of the Hargis faction to have the case of Jett set for trial June 8, when there would be scarcely time left to try it, was defeated by Judge Redwine to-day, who ordered the case set for trial next Monday. Judge Redwine is ill and a special judge may be necessary. The appointment of a special judge would be acceptable to the people generally, as it would remove any suspicion of prejudice. However, Judge Redwine is in no way connected with the Hargis faction, which controls the judicial machinery of the county, though not the Circuit Court.

### STEAMERS LEE AND SIMS LEAVE MEMPHIS ON RETURN.

Rival Packets in Race for Trade Make Almost Even Start.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Memphis, Tenn., May 28.—The steamers Stack Lee and Lotus Sims, which left St. Louis Monday in a race for the trade of the lower river, have started on their return to that city.

The Stack Lee cleared at noon, and twenty minutes later the Sims backed out with every indicator of an excellent return race. Both boats had light cargoes.

The Sims did not arrive until 8 o'clock this morning, eight hours and forty-five minutes behind the Stack Lee, which came in at 11:15 last night.

Until the Sims arrived nothing had been heard from her since she passed Hickman, 200 miles above here. She was then five hours behind the Stack Lee.

It was later learned that she had been windbound near New Madrid, Mo., where she lost eleven hours, and her arrival in the morning was a surprise to rivermen.

Besides a small sundry cargo she brought in 1,500 sacks of corn. Almost before she could discharge the sacks the Stack Lee cast off and started on her return to St. Louis.

Hurried orders were given by the officers of the Sims, the last of the cargo was rushed ashore, and twenty minutes later she backed out and followed the Stack Lee.

### LONDON CORRESPONDENT ORDERED FROM RUSSIA.

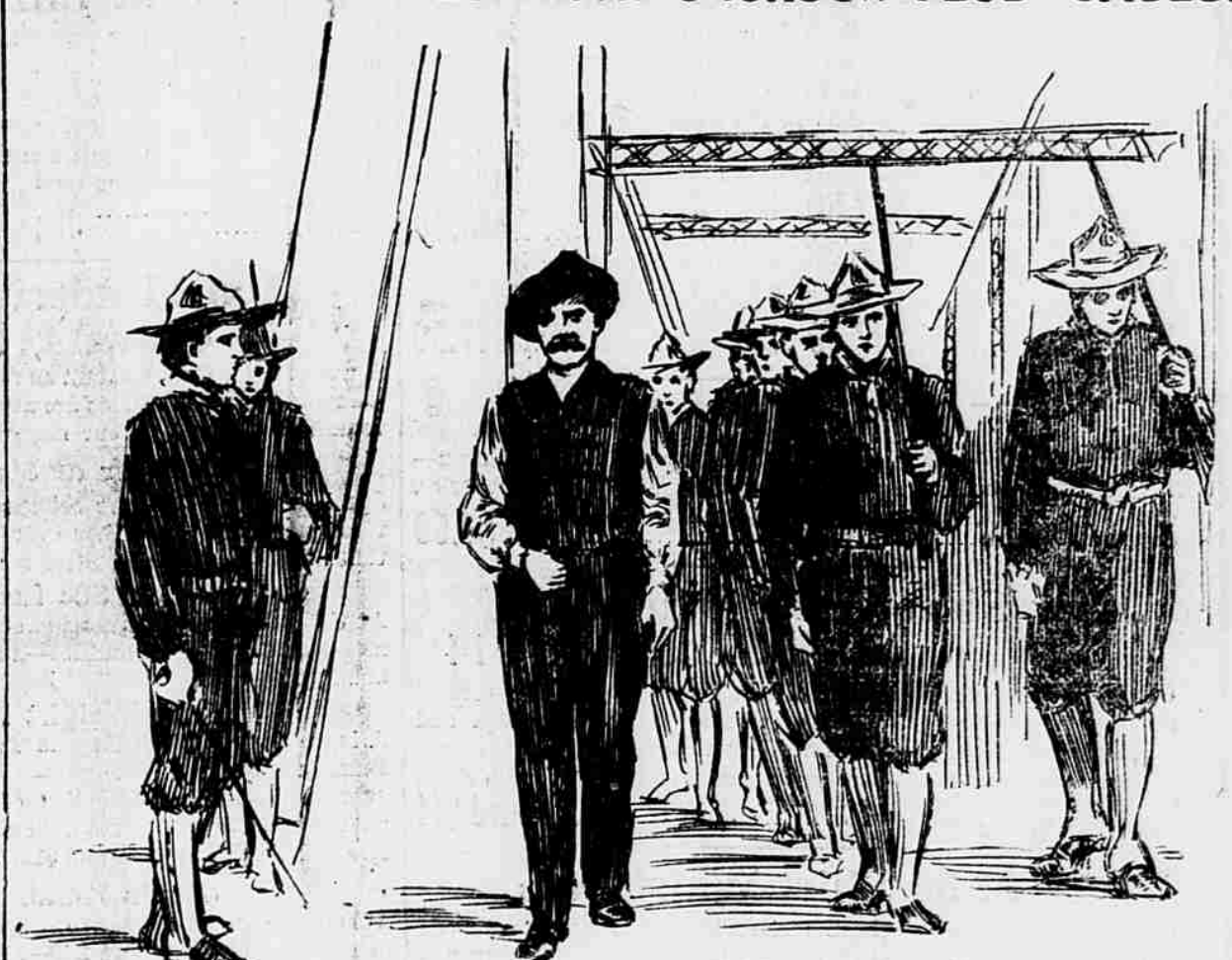
SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

London, May 28.—(Copyright, 1903.) The London Times correspondent at St. Petersburg has been ordered by the Russian Government to leave Russian territory.

The order was to quit St. Petersburg to-night, but he has since been allowed three days' grace.

Twelve Graduated at Hot Springs. Hot Springs, Ark., May 28.—At the graduation exercises of the Hot Springs High School to-night at the opera-house, diplomas were awarded to twelve graduates as follows: Misses Clara Davis, Minnie Burroughs, Clara Davis, Clara Davis, Clara Davis, Clara Davis, Clara Davis, Clara Davis, Clara Davis, Clara Davis, Clara Davis, Clara Davis.

## SCENES CONNECTED WITH JACKSON FEUD CASES.



B. I. EWEN, Chief witness in the feud cases, going to court with military escort.

## NO MORE LONG BIRDS ON WOMEN'S HATS.

Milliners Sign Agreement With Audubon Society Not to Use Certain Feathers.

### EDICT RECEIVED IN ST. LOUIS.

Jobbers Say Substitutes Will Be Found for Parian Imports, and Prices Will Be Lower.

### USE OF FEATHERS COVERED BY AGREEMENT.

- Birds That May Be Used.
- Pigeons, white natural and colored.
  - White and colored doves.
  - Parrots, all varieties.
  - Kingfishers.
  - Impervians.
  - Nicobars.
  - Japan and China pheasants.
  - Golden pheasants.
  - Marabuts.
  - Gours.
  - The Argus.
  - Peacocks.
  - Swans.
  - Domestic fowl.
  - Birds Not Allowed on Hats.
  - English sparrows.
  - Larks.
  - Grackles.
  - Snow birds.
  - Bird of Paradise.
  - Song birds of all species.

Song birds are not to adorn the hats of American women in the future. The edict has reached St. Louis.

The Audubon Society, composed of some of the leading women of the United States, and which has been laboring for years in an effort to stop the killing of song birds for the milliner's use, has practically won its fight.

At a meeting of the Milliner Jobbers' Association in Milwaukee, May 21, it was decided not to use song birds in the decoration of hats and the Audubon Society was notified.

St. Louis millinery jobbers have received notice of the action of their national association and orders have been cable to buyers in the European markets not to include song birds in the purchases for next fall.

It is almost impossible to estimate the number of song birds that have been sold each year by St. Louis milliners.

"It is not exaggerating," said a jobber, "to say that each wholesale house has sold annually more than 100,000 song birds to the trade of St. Louis and the Southwest."

The order of the Milliner Jobbers' Association will be effective in every State in the Union, and it means that the lives of millions and millions of song birds will be spared in the future.

The Audubon Society made its chief fight in New York, and it scored its first success in the case of the Milliner Jobbers' Association explains it, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Milliner Jobbers' Association, assembled in convention at Milwaukee, does hereby concur in the agreement entered into between the Milliner Merchants' Protective Association of New York, the Audubon Society, and the American Ornithologists' Union, regarding the buying and selling of birds and bird plumage, known as fancy feathers."

By the agreement entered into some birds will be permitted on women's hats. Among these are the white, natural and colored pigeons, white and colored doves, parrots, kingfishers, impervians, nicobars, Japan and China pheasants, golden pheasants, marabuts, gours, the argus, peacocks, swans and domestic fowls.

These species are not in the division classed as song birds, and they are plentiful. The song birds which have been used in great numbers by milliners are the English sparrows, the larks, the humming birds, grackles, redbirds, snowbirds and many unique varieties captured in South America and in Asia.

Sea gulls, which have been used by thousands for decorating hats, are not allowed, according to the agreement between the milliner jobbers and the Audubon Society. In many States the sea gull is protected by law.

Imitation feathers will be sold at a vastly lower price, so that the millinery jobber says there is hope for reform in headgear. A new hat just as pretty as any worn would want to wear, can be purchased for 25 cents less, so the jobber says.

## LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 4:40 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 7:35. THE MOON RISES THIS EVENING AT 9:35.

GRAIN CLOSED: ST. LOUIS—JULY WHEAT 74c; JULY CORN 42c. CHICAGO—JULY WHEAT 73c; JULY CORN 41c. ASKED: JULY CORN 42c; JULY WHEAT 74c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. For Missouri—Showers Friday, in east portion Saturday. For Illinois and Arkansas—Showers Friday and Saturday; slightly cooler. For Eastern Texas—Showers Friday in east, west and south; fair in northwest portion. Fair Saturday, except showers in northeast portion.

For Western Texas—Fair and cooler Friday. Fair and warmer Saturday. For St. Louis and vicinity—Increasing cloudiness, with thunderstorms to-day; mild temperature; southerly winds.

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1. Eight Thousand Negroes Flee From Pine Bluff. Presbyterian Creed Revised.

2. Hannigan Is Found Guilty. Ax Used in Entering Son-in-Law's House.

3. George A. Kennard Ends His Life. Frisco May Not Build Line South. "Go-Between" Next to Be Arrested.

4. Ready to Build Last Exhibit Palace. East Side News. Hundreds Rendered Homeless by Floods. Illinois Electric Line. Grand School Pupils Enjoy Outing.

5. Editorial. Happenings in Society.

6. Name of Protestant Episcopal Retained. Bears in Control of Wall Street. Presbyterians at Tarkio. Pay for Care of Burglar.

7. The Republic Form Chart. Fair Grounds Racing.

8. Baseball Scores.

9. Republic "Want" Ads. Birth, Marriage and Death Records. New Corporations.

10. Rooms for Rent Ads.

11. Real Estate Transfers.

12. Local Securities Lower. Big Bear Raid on New York Exchange. Wheat Lower on Local Exchange. Summary of St. Louis Markets.

13. North Now Declares He Is Innocent. Charles Moyer Attacks John Mitchell. Hearing of Brutal Crime. Favors Separate Institution for Imbeciles.

14. Four New Directors Added. Commencement Exercises of Benton Law School.

## WOMAN AWOKED AFTER TWENTY YEARS' SLEEP AND THEN SHE DIED.

Special by Cable to the New York Herald and The St. Louis Republic.

Paris, May 28.—(Copyright, 1903.) Marguerite Boyenval of Thénelles, near Saint Quentin, who had been in a cataleptic state since May 21, 1883, awakened on Wednesday.

For some time past she has been suffering from phthisis and it is supposed the effect of this malady on her system conducted to her awakening.

She moved her hand on Saturday for the first time and groaned slightly.

When Doctor Charlier took hold of her arm she said: "You are pinching me," and subsequently replied to questions by "yes" and "no."

She was, however, in a state of the greatest weakness, and gradually sank, dying at 9:30 yesterday morning.

Marguerite Boyenval's lethargy was caused by fright.

## WU TING-FANG IS APPOINTED.

Former Minister to America Now in the Foreign Office.

Peking, May 28.—An imperial edict, issued to-day, appoints Wu Ting-fang, the former Chinese Minister at Washington, to be a member of the Foreign Office.

## REVEALED IDENTITY ON HIS DEATHBED.

Doctor Francis Tumblety, 82, Died at St. John's Hospital, Leaving \$100,000.

### ASSUMED NAME OF TOWNSEND.

Physician Chose to Die Away From Relatives—Legacies to Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland.

Leaving an estate estimated to exceed \$100,000, Doctor Francis Tumblety, 82 years old, died at St. John's Hospital yesterday afternoon without a relative or intimate friend at his bedside.

Legacies of \$10,000 each to Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland for charitable purposes were among his bequests.

Coming to St. Louis under an assumed name, Doctor Tumblety, as he expressed it to the attendants of the hospital, "selected St. John's as a convenient place to die."

For some time he had been suffering from valvular disease of the heart, and after a stay at Hot Springs, Ark., he decided to come to St. Louis and prepare for the end.

Having amassed a large fortune as an advertising physician, forty or fifty years ago, when that line of medical practice was rare, Doctor Tumblety has in later years traveled about the world. He was unmarried, and as he aged he developed a reticence about himself and his affairs that almost amounted to a mania.

Introducing himself as "Mr. Townsend," he engaged a room at St. John's Hospital on April 28. Gradually the malady from which he was suffering developed to a serious stage and calling for a lawyer, Doctor Tumblety made known his identity.

Even within the shadow of death he exacted from the lawyer, and the Catholic priest whom he called to administer to his spiritual welfare, a promise of secrecy. Of his past life he would not speak except in general way and it was only through his will that his health was made known to those who cared for him.

Although he remained in the end was near, Doctor Tumblety insisted upon going about whenever his condition would allow. Monday last he requested to be dressed, saying that he wished to take a walk. An attendant was assigned to assist him, but the doctor wished to be left alone.

After walking about the street for some time he returned to the hospital and sat on the steps of the building. While sitting there he went to sleep and fell forward on his face, breaking his nose and sustaining a shock from which he never recovered.

LAWYER WAS SURPRISED.

Much to the surprise of the lawyer who was called, Doctor Tumblety dictated a will bequeathing \$50,000, and then lapsed into unconsciousness. He remained in that state until the amount disposed of in the will.

It appeared to be his intention a few hours before his death to leave the estate unaccounted for in his original will to the Catholic Church, but this purpose was not fulfilled.

During his illness he insisted that none of his friends and relatives should be informed of his condition, saying that he wanted to die in peace.

He was known to all the attendants about the hospital as "Mr. Townsend."

The bulk of his estate is believed to be in cash on deposit with the banking firm of Henry Claws & Co., of New York.

In his will he leaves \$10,000 to Mrs. Thos. Brady, a niece, of Liverpool, England; to Mrs. Jane Hayes, a niece, he also leaves \$10,000; the sum of \$5,000 each is left to Mrs. Barry and Miss Jane Moore, nieces of Rochester, N. Y., while a legacy of \$5,000 is bequeathed to a former coachman, Mark A. Blackburn. In addition to these items are the bequests to Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland for charitable purposes.

Doctor Tumblety was a pioneer in the field of traveling physicians. He recognized the value of advertising and his success was phenomenal. He is remembered by old citizens of St. Louis as a frequent visitor to the city forty or fifty years ago, and it is said that it was his plan to make himself conspicuous by wearing long hair and diamonds.

He claimed to be a native of Ireland, and he is said to have had experience in the Franco-German War and the Civil War. His body was taken in charge by the undertaking establishment of Cullinan Bros., No. 2433 Dickson street. The relatives were advised of the death, and arrangements for the funeral are to be made to-day.

## EIGHT THOUSAND FLEE FROM PINE BLUFF IN FEAR OF A TORNADO.

Prophecy by Negro Woman That Town Would Be Destroyed To-Day Causes Exodus of Negroes.

### PLANTATIONS ARE DESERTED.

Crops Go to Waste Because of Lack of Help and Sawmills Shut Down Temporarily.

### ESTIMATED DAMAGE \$200,000.

Pigeon Tied to Hands of Town Clock and White Geese Thrown From Tower Increases Panic.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Pine Bluff, Ark., May 28.—No craze ever reached such an absurd proportion as the scare which has followed the prophecy of Ellen Burdett, a colored woman of Pine Bluff, and the country for six miles around would be destroyed at 5 p. m. to-morrow.

Forty per cent of Pine Bluff's population, or about 8,000 negroes, have deserted the city in the week. They have been leaving by train, wagon and boat.

The Cotton Belt here sold \$100 worth of tickets for the Iron Mountain \$200 worth of tickets for foreign ports.

Most of these cost 15, 20, 25 and 50 cents, so that the large number of those leaving may be judged from these figures.

So great has been the exodus that Sheriff Gould to-night issued the following proclamation:

SHERIFF ISSUES PROCLAMATION. "Whereas, A great many residents of this city have fled, leaving their property with no one in charge to care for the same; now Therefore, After consultation with the city authorities, I hereby proclaim that persons each night to protect their property, and warning is hereby given that any one found deprecating any property, or in any manner violating the law, will be summarily dealt with according to law."

That the Sheriff's proclamation was well advised is evident to the stranger. Rows of negro homes are empty. All the large factories employing negro help are closed. The railroads are receiving freight, but shipping none. The laundries have closed and dirty linen is sent to Little Rock. Negro servants who have worked since the war for Pine Bluff families have departed to visit supposed relatives outside of the six-miles radius.

The branch Normal School with an enrollment of 183 negro young men and women had only fifty pupils in attendance this morning. They will be closed to-morrow.

Negro men and women have been refused leave of absence by Postmaster Furr. The Friday boat from Memphis will not arrive, as routeboats cannot be secured. To-night the streets of Pine Bluff are barren of the usual large crowds of negroes and it is thought there are only about 750 negroes in the city.

Neighboring plantation owners are without help and losing crops. It is estimated that the loss because of the exodus will exceed \$200,000 in wages, labor and damaged crops. All because a 25-year-old negro woman "had a vision." She is now on the Little Rock jail and will probably be kept there until the Pine Bluff scare is over.

NEGRO WOMAN'S VISION.

There she explains what she terms her "talk with God." Her story, told rationally to all appearances, is as follows:

"Three weeks ago to-morrow I went into a trance and saw a vision of the city of Pine Bluff. I saw mothers throw their infants away from them in their frenzy, thinking it was better that they should perish, if by so doing they could get away. And I saw mothers and fathers trample on their children and the strong trample over the weak in their efforts to get away."

"I could not tell just how the city was being destroyed, but the river had something to do with it. Maybe it was overflowing and washing the city away. Then I saw a man sitting on a great white throne, and all about me was a white floor."

"I heard the man on the throne, who was God, say to another man who wore a white robe and was barefooted, but whose face I could not see, to go and weigh the city in a great scale and I heard him report to God that 40 and grace were on an instant, and when God said: 'I am an just man, and I will not permit the just to suffer with the unjust,' and then he said to me: 'Go and warn my people to leave the city and not to stop until six miles away, for I will destroy the city and all that are left therein.'"

"That was the last of the vision, and five nights later, while I was in a sort of trance, but not like the other, I saw great clouds come out of the South, and the Lord appeared to me again and told me that he would destroy the city at 5 p. m. to-morrow. The Lord told me that I must tell the people, and I did so, and it caused so many to leave that they arrested me. They call me crazy, but I must expect persecution for doing the will of the Lord."

FRANK ENHANCES FRIGHT.

For ten days there have been heavy rains on the upper Arkansas River, and in this vicinity. The river is rising. Hick's almanac says there will be heavy rains at this time of the month.

Last Friday some boys for a joke fastened a white pigeon to the hands of the town clock and threw some geese down from the tower. A thousand negroes stood on the square with bulging eyes, and believed the prophets had foretold the event. All of these things have served to increase the unreasoning fear of the negroes.

A small per cent of white persons have become infected. Only one negro preacher